

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 4, 2016

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 18, 2016

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1575

**Introduced by Assembly Members Bonta, Cooley, Jones-Sawyer,
Lackey, and Wood**

January 4, 2016

An act to amend Sections 19300, 19300.5, 19302, 19302.1, 19306, 19310, 19316, 19320, 19321, 19322, 19326, 19332, 19332.5, 19334, 19335, 19340, 19342, 19344, 19347, 19350, 19351, and 19360 of, to amend the heading of Article 5 (commencing with Section 19326) of Chapter 3.5 of Division 8 of, to amend the heading of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) of Division 8 of, to amend and add Section 19328 of, to add Sections 19310.5, 19319.5, and 19322.5 to, and to repeal Section 19318 of, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 12025 and 12029 of the Fish and Game Code, *to amend Section 52334 of the Food and Agricultural Code*, and to amend Sections 11352, 11362.765, 11362.775, 11362.777, and 11379 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to medical cannabis.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1575, as amended, Bonta. Medical cannabis.

(1) Existing law, the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, establishes the licensing and regulation of medical marijuana. The act requires the Board of Equalization, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt a system for reporting the movement of commercial cannabis and cannabis products.

This bill would rename the act as the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act. The bill would also require the Board of Equalization to form an advisory group made up of representatives from financial institutions, the medical cannabis industry, *law enforcement*, and state and federal banking regulators to examine strategies such as integrated point-of-sale systems with state track and trace systems and other measures that will improve financial monitoring of medical cannabis businesses. The bill would require the board, by July 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature with proposed changes to state law or regulations that will improve financial monitoring of medical cannabis businesses and compliance with federal law. The bill would require the Department of Business Oversight to create an enhanced financial monitoring certification for entities licensed under the act that further enables them to comply with federal banking regulations and would authorize the Department of Business Oversight to charge a fee for this certification, as specified. *After the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation posts a notice on its Internet Web site that the licensing authorities have commenced issuing licenses pursuant to the act, the bill would provide that a financial institution that provides financial services customarily provided by financial institutions to other entities to a current licensee under the act is exempt from any criminal law of the state, provided that the financial institution has verified the licensee has a valid license in good standing. The bill would authorize the bureau to provide information to a financial institution to verify the status of a licensee.*

(2) Under the act, a city, county, or city and county is authorized to adopt an ordinance that establishes standards, requirements, and regulations for local licenses and permits for commercial marijuana activity that exceed statewide standards.

The bill would generally prohibit a city, county, or city and county from adopting an ordinance for packaging safety standards that exceeds statewide standards and would require the State Department of Public Health to establish uniform statewide packaging safety standards.

(3) Existing law requires a cultivator or manufacturer to send all medical marijuana and medical marijuana products cultivated and manufactured to a distributor for quality assurance and inspection. Under the act, all packaging and sealing of medical marijuana or medical marijuana products is required to be completed prior to their being transported or delivered to a licensee, qualified patient, or caregiver.

This bill would exempt a cultivator from the requirement of sending medical cannabis to a distributor for quality assurance and inspection if the medical cannabis is to be used, sold, or otherwise provided to a manufacturer for further manufacturing. The bill also would require the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation to specify the manner in which medical cannabis and medical cannabis products meant for wholesale purposes are required to be packaged and sealed prior to transport, testing, quality assurance, quality control testing, or distribution.

(4) The act generally establishes categories of licenses that may be issued and limits a licensee to holding a state license in up to 2 separate license categories. The act provides that, upon licensure, a business shall not be subject to that limitation in a jurisdiction that adopted a local ordinance, prior to July 1, 2015, allowing or requiring qualified businesses to cultivate, manufacture, and dispense medical marijuana or medical marijuana products, with all commercial marijuana activity being conducted by a single qualified business. The act repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026.

This bill would, instead, repeal only the latter provision effective January 1, 2026.

(5) The act specifically establishes a “nursery license,” to be issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture, for the cultivation of medical marijuana solely as a nursery, and authorizes a licensee with a nursery license to transport live plants.

This bill would specify that a licensee with a nursery license may transport live immature plants, subject to specified tracking, security, and related requirements.

(6) The act specifically establishes a “dispensary license,” to be issued by the bureau, and requires a licensed dispensary to implement sufficient security measures, including, at a minimum, certain specified security measures, such as establishing limited access areas accessible only to authorized dispensary personnel. The act authorizes a dispensary to deliver in a city, county, or city and county that does not explicitly prohibit delivery by local ordinance.

This bill would require dispensaries to implement the additional security measure of requiring all medical cannabis and medical cannabis products used for display purposes, samples, or immediate sale to be stored out of reach of any individual who is not employed by the dispensary. The bill would require the bureau to establish specified regulations regarding delivery of medical cannabis and medical cannabis

products by a dispensary and specified requirements for all dispensary employees who deliver medical cannabis or medical cannabis products.

(7) Under the act, each licensing authority is required to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees based on the cost of enforcing the act.

This bill would specify that these fees shall be in addition to, and shall not limit, any fees or taxes imposed by any city, county, or city and county in which the licensee operates.

(8) The act requires a licensed testing laboratory to analyze samples of medical marijuana or medical marijuana products according to either the most current version of the cannabis inflorescence monograph published by the American Herbal Pharmacopoeia or a scientifically valid methodology that, in the opinion of the accrediting body, is demonstrably equal or superior.

This bill would, instead, require a licensed testing laboratory to analyze samples in the final form in which the patient will consume the medical cannabis or medical cannabis product using a scientifically valid methodology approved by the accrediting body.

(9) Existing law authorizes the University of California to create the California Marijuana Research Program, the purpose of which is to develop and conduct studies intended to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of marijuana, and if found valuable, to develop medical guidelines for the appropriate administration and use of marijuana.

This bill would provide that it is not a violation of state law or any local ordinance or regulation for a business or research institution that has state authorization to engage in the research of medical cannabis, medical cannabis products, or devices used for the medical use of cannabis or cannabis products, to possess, transport, purchase, or otherwise obtain *from a licensee who is authorized to provide or deliver medical cannabis* small amounts of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products to conduct research and development related to medical cannabis or medical cannabis products. The bill would require ~~the bureau to promulgate regulations to establish minimum qualifications for state authorization to conduct research on medical cannabis and medical cannabis products and all related protocols, as specified.~~ *a business or research institution engaged in the research of medical cannabis to obtain written authorization from its local jurisdiction that it has met all requirements of the local ordinance to conduct research on medical cannabis, medical cannabis products, or devices used for*

the medical use of cannabis or cannabis products. The bill would provide that it is not a violation of state law for certain licensees to sell medical cannabis or medical cannabis products in an amount not to exceed 8 ounces per month to a business or research institution engaged in the research of medical cannabis if the business or research institution provides to the licensee a copy of the written authorization to conduct research within their jurisdiction and a copy of the local ordinance, and would require the licensee to keep on file that written authorization for at least 3 years and make it available upon request to local authorities for auditing purposes.

(10) Existing law imposes various civil penalties for a violation of specified provisions of law in connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled substance, including marijuana, on land under the management of specified state and federal agencies or within the ownership of a timberland production zone, as prescribed. Existing law also imposes various civil penalties for a violation of those specified provisions of law in connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled substance, including marijuana, on land that the person owns, leases, or otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner.

The bill would provide that activities that are in full compliance with the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act are not subject to the above-described civil penalties.

(11) The California Seed Law regulates seed sold in California, and prohibits a city, county, or district from adopting or enforcing an ordinance that regulates plants, crops, or seeds without the consent of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture.

This bill would provide that an ordinance that regulates cannabis or marijuana, or medical cannabis or medical marijuana, as defined, shall not require the consent of the secretary.

~~(11)~~

(12) Under existing law, collectives and cooperatives that cultivate cannabis are not, solely on that basis, subject to certain criminal penalties, including unauthorized possession, cultivation, and transportation of marijuana. This exception for collectives and cooperatives expires one year after the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation posts a notice on its Internet Web site that the bureau has commenced issuing licenses pursuant to the act and existing law is repealed on the date the bureau issues a license.

This bill would, instead, provide that the above exception is repealed one year after the bureau posts its notice on its Internet Web site. The

bill would also specify that a collective or cooperative subject to this exception may operate on a for-profit basis, a not-for-profit basis, or any combination thereof. The bill would also specify that a licensee under the act may operate on a for-profit basis, a not-for-profit basis, or any combination thereof.

The bill would provide that it is unlawful to display an advertisement, as defined, for qualified patients, persons with valid identification cards, and the designated primary caregivers of qualified patients and persons with identification cards, who associate within the state in order collectively or cooperatively to cultivate cannabis for medical purposes, without first verifying a valid Board of Equalization issued seller's permit. The bill would make a violation of that provision an infraction, punishable by a fine of \$500. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. One year after the bureau posts the above-described notice on its Internet Web site, the bill would require all advertisements for licensees to include the valid state license number of the licensee, and would authorize the bureau to provide information to verify that a state license is active and in good standing for purposes of complying with this provision.

(12)

(13) Existing law provides that a qualified patient or a person with an identification card, a designated primary caregiver, and any individual who provides assistance to a qualified patient or a person with an identification card, or his or her designated primary caregiver, are not, solely on that basis, subject to certain criminal penalties, including unauthorized possession, cultivation, and transportation of marijuana. Existing law specifies that this provision does not authorize any individual or group to cultivate or distribute marijuana.

This bill would instead specify that this provision does not authorize any individual or group to cultivate or distribute cannabis in any manner other than set forth in the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act or in the Compassionate Use Act of 1996.

(13)

(14) Existing law makes it a crime to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempt to import into this state or transport, or to transport for sale between counties of the state any controlled substance, including marijuana.

This bill would except from these provisions any commercial cannabis activity by a holder of a state license who is in full compliance with the

Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act and all applicable local ordinances.

(14)

(15) This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provisions of the act, including changing the term marijuana to cannabis throughout.

(16) *The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.*

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: ~~no~~-yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The heading of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with
2 Section 19300) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code
3 is amended to read:

4
5 CHAPTER 3.5. MEDICAL CANNABIS REGULATION AND SAFETY
6 ACT
7

8 SEC. 2. Section 19300 of the Business and Professions Code
9 is amended to read:

10 19300. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Medical
11 Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act.

12 SEC. 3. Section 19300.5 of the Business and Professions Code
13 is amended to read:

14 19300.5. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions
15 shall apply:

16 (a) "Accrediting body" means a nonprofit organization that
17 requires conformance to ISO/IEC 17025 requirements and is a
18 signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
19 Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Testing.

20 (b) "Applicant," for purposes of Article 4 (commencing with
21 Section 19319), means the following:

22 (1) (A) Owner or owners of a proposed facility.

1 (B) An “owner” means a person having an aggregate ownership
2 interest, other than a security interest, lien, or encumbrance, of 5
3 percent or more in the licensee or who has the power to direct, or
4 cause to be directed, the management or control of the licensee.

5 (2) If the applicant is a publicly traded company, “owner” means
6 the chief executive officer, a member of the board of directors, or
7 a person or entity with an aggregate ownership interest of 5 percent
8 or more. If the applicant is a nonprofit entity, “owner” means both
9 the chief executive officer and any member of the board of
10 directors.

11 (c) “Batch” means a specific quantity of medical cannabis or
12 medical cannabis product that is intended to have uniform character
13 and quality, within specified limits, and is produced according to
14 a single manufacturing order during the same cycle of manufacture.

15 (d) “Bureau” means the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation
16 within the Department of Consumer Affairs.

17 (e) “Cannabinoid” or “phytocannabinoid” means a chemical
18 compound that is unique to and derived from cannabis.

19 (f) “Cannabis” or “marijuana” means all parts of the plant
20 *Cannabis sativa* Linnaeus, *Cannabis indica*, or *Cannabis ruderalis*,
21 whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin, whether crude
22 or purified, extracted from any part of the plant; and every
23 compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation
24 of the plant, its seeds, or resin. “Cannabis” or “marijuana” also
25 means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained
26 from marijuana. “Cannabis” or “marijuana” also means marijuana
27 as defined by Section 11018 of the Health and Safety Code as
28 enacted by Chapter 1407 of the Statutes of 1972. “Cannabis” or
29 “marijuana” does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber
30 produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the
31 plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture,
32 or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted
33 therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant
34 that is incapable of germination. For the purposes of this chapter,
35 “cannabis” or “marijuana” does not mean “industrial hemp” as
36 defined by Section 11018.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

37 (g) “Cannabis concentrate” or “marijuana concentrate” means
38 manufactured cannabis that has undergone a process to concentrate
39 the cannabinoid active ingredient, thereby increasing the product’s
40 potency. An edible medical cannabis product is not considered

1 food, as defined by Section 109935 of the Health and Safety Code,
2 or a drug, as defined by Section 109925 of the Health and Safety
3 Code.

4 (h) “Caregiver” or “primary caregiver” has the same meaning
5 as that term is defined in Section 11362.7 of the Health and Safety
6 Code.

7 (i) “Certificate of accreditation” means a certificate issued by
8 an accrediting body to a licensed testing laboratory, entity, or site
9 to be registered in the state.

10 (j) “Chief” means Chief of the Bureau of Medical Cannabis
11 Regulation within the Department of Consumer Affairs.

12 (k) “Commercial cannabis activity” or “commercial marijuana
13 activity” includes cultivation, possession, manufacture, processing,
14 storing, laboratory testing, labeling, transporting, distribution, or
15 sale of medical cannabis or a medical cannabis product, except as
16 set forth in Section 19319, related to qualifying patients and
17 primary caregivers.

18 (l) “Cultivation” means any activity involving the planting,
19 growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, or trimming of
20 cannabis.

21 (m) “Cultivation site” means a facility where medical cannabis
22 is planted, grown, harvested, dried, cured, graded, or trimmed, or
23 that does all or any combination of those activities, that is owned
24 and operated by a person who holds a valid state license and a
25 valid local license, permit, or other authorization.

26 (n) “Cultivator” means a person that conducts the planting,
27 growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, or trimming of
28 medical cannabis and that holds both a valid state license and a
29 valid local license, permit, or other authorization.

30 (o) “Delivery” means the commercial transfer of medical
31 cannabis or medical cannabis products from a dispensary, up to
32 an amount determined by the bureau, to a primary caregiver or
33 qualified patient as defined in Section 11362.7 of the Health and
34 Safety Code, or a testing laboratory. “Delivery” also includes the
35 use by a dispensary of any technology platform owned and
36 controlled by the dispensary, or independently licensed under this
37 chapter, that enables qualified patients or primary caregivers to
38 arrange for or facilitate the commercial transfer by a licensed
39 dispensary of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products.

(p) “Dispensary” means a commercial facility with a fixed location, whether or not there is direct access by customers, where medical cannabis or medical cannabis products are offered, either individually or in any combination, for retail sale, including an establishment that delivers, unless *delivery is* expressly prohibited by local ordinance, medical cannabis and medical cannabis products as part of a retail sale.

(q) “Dispensing” means any activity involving the retail sale of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products from a dispensary.

(r) “Distribution” means the procurement, sale, and transport of medical cannabis and medical cannabis products between entities licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(s) “Distributor” means a person ~~engaged~~ *licensed under this chapter to engage* in the business of purchasing *or taking custody* of medical cannabis from a licensed cultivator, or medical cannabis products from a licensed manufacturer, for sale *or transfer* to a licensed dispensary and who holds a valid state license pursuant to this chapter and a valid local license, permit, or other ~~authorization~~. *authorization at the physical location of the distributor.*

(t) “Dried flower” means all dead medical cannabis that has been harvested, dried, cured, or otherwise processed, excluding leaves and stems.

(u) “Edible cannabis product” or “edible marijuana product” means manufactured cannabis that is intended to be used, in whole or in part, for human consumption, including, but not limited to, chewing gum. An edible medical cannabis product is not considered food as defined by Section 109935 of the Health and Safety Code or a drug as defined by Section 109925 of the Health and Safety Code.

(v) “Fund” means the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act Fund established pursuant to Section 19351.

(w) “Identification program” means the universal identification certificate program for commercial medical cannabis activity authorized by this chapter.

(x) “Labor peace agreement” means an agreement between a licensee and a bona fide labor organization that, at a minimum, protects the state’s proprietary interests by prohibiting labor organizations and members from engaging in picketing, work stoppages, boycotts, and any other economic interference with the

1 applicant's business. This agreement means that the applicant has
2 agreed not to disrupt efforts by the bona fide labor organization
3 to communicate with, and attempt to organize and represent, the
4 applicant's employees. The agreement shall provide a bona fide
5 labor organization access at reasonable times to areas in which the
6 applicant's employees work, for the purpose of meeting with
7 employees to discuss their right to representation, employment
8 rights under state law, and terms and conditions of employment.
9 This type of agreement shall not mandate a particular method of
10 election or certification of the bona fide labor organization.

11 (y) "Licensee" means a person issued a state license under this
12 chapter to engage in commercial cannabis activity.

13 (z) "Licensing authority" means the state agency responsible
14 for the issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of the license, or the
15 state agency authorized to take disciplinary action against the
16 licensee.

17 (aa) "Live plants" means living medical cannabis flowers and
18 plants, including seeds, immature plants, and vegetative stage
19 plants.

20 (ab) "Lot" means a batch, or a specifically identified portion of
21 a batch, having uniform character and quality within specified
22 limits. In the case of medical cannabis or a medical cannabis
23 product produced by a continuous process, "lot" means a
24 specifically identified amount produced in a unit of time or a
25 quantity in a manner that ensures its having uniform character and
26 quality within specified limits.

27 (ac) "Manufactured cannabis" or "manufactured marijuana"
28 means raw cannabis that has undergone a process whereby the raw
29 agricultural product has been transformed into a concentrate, an
30 edible cannabis product, or a topical product.

31 (ad) "Manufacturer" means a person that conducts the
32 production, preparation, propagation, or compounding of
33 manufactured medical cannabis, as described in subdivision (ac),
34 or medical cannabis products either directly or indirectly or by
35 extraction methods, or independently by means of chemical
36 synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis
37 at a fixed location that packages or repackages medical cannabis
38 or medical cannabis products or labels or relabels its container,
39 that holds a valid state license pursuant to this chapter, and that
40 holds a valid local license, permit, or other authorization.

(ae) “Manufacturing site” means a location that produces, prepares, propagates, or compounds manufactured medical cannabis or medical cannabis products, directly or indirectly, by extraction methods, independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and is owned and operated by a person that holds a valid state license pursuant to this chapter and a valid local license, permit, or other authorization.

(af) “Medical cannabis,” “medical cannabis product,” “cannabis product,” “medical marijuana,” “medical marijuana product,” or “marijuana product” means a product containing cannabis, including, but not limited to, concentrates and extractions, intended to be sold for use by medical cannabis patients in California pursuant to the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 (Proposition 215), found at Section 11362.5 of the Health and Safety Code. For the purposes of this chapter, “medical cannabis” or “medical marijuana” does not include “industrial hemp” as defined by Section 81000 of the Food and Agricultural Code or Section 11018.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(ag) “Nursery” means a licensee that produces only clones, immature plants, seeds, and other agricultural products used specifically for the planting, propagation, and cultivation of medical cannabis.

(ah) “Permit,” “local license,” or “local permit” means an official document granted by a local jurisdiction that specifically authorizes a person to conduct commercial cannabis activity in the local jurisdiction.

(ai) “Person” means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, limited liability company, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or any other group or combination acting as a unit and includes the plural as well as the singular number.

(aj) “State license” or “license” means a state license issued pursuant to this chapter.

(ak) “Topical product” means a product manufactured such that its final stage is in the form of a topical drug, as defined by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research under the federal Food and Drug Administration. A topical product is not considered a drug as defined by Section 109925 of the Health and Safety Code.

1 (al) “Testing laboratory” means a facility, entity, or site in the
2 state that offers or performs tests of medical cannabis or medical
3 cannabis products and that is both of the following:

4 (1) Accredited by an accrediting body that is independent from
5 all other persons involved in the medical cannabis industry in the
6 state.

7 (2) Registered with the State Department of Public Health.

8 (am) “Transport” means the transfer of medical cannabis or
9 medical cannabis products from the permitted business location
10 of one licensee to the permitted business location of another
11 licensee, for the purposes of conducting commercial cannabis
12 activity authorized pursuant to this chapter.

13 (an) “Transporter” means a person issued a state license by the
14 bureau to transport medical cannabis or medical cannabis products
15 in an amount above a threshold determined by the bureau between
16 facilities that have been issued a state license pursuant to this
17 chapter.

18 SEC. 4. Section 19302 of the Business and Professions Code
19 is amended to read:

20 19302. There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the
21 Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation, under the supervision
22 and control of the director. The director shall administer and
23 enforce the provisions of this chapter.

24 SEC. 5. Section 19302.1 of the Business and Professions Code
25 is amended to read:

26 19302.1. (a) The Governor shall appoint a chief of the bureau,
27 subject to confirmation by the Senate, at a salary to be fixed and
28 determined by the Director of Consumer Affairs with the approval
29 of the Director of Finance. The chief shall serve under the direction
30 and supervision of the Director of Consumer Affairs and at the
31 pleasure of the Governor.

32 (b) Every power granted to or duty imposed upon the director
33 under this chapter may be exercised or performed in the name of
34 the director by a deputy or assistant director or by the chief, subject
35 to conditions and limitations that the director may prescribe. In
36 addition to every power granted or duty imposed with this chapter,
37 the director shall have all other powers and duties generally
38 applicable in relation to bureaus that are part of the Department
39 of Consumer Affairs.

1 (c) The director may employ and appoint all employees
2 necessary to properly administer the work of the bureau, in
3 accordance with civil service laws and regulations.

4 (d) The Department of Consumer Affairs shall have the sole
5 authority to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke
6 licenses for the transportation, storage unrelated to manufacturing
7 activities, distribution, and sale of medical cannabis within the
8 state and to collect fees in connection with activities the bureau
9 regulates. The bureau may create licenses in addition to those
10 identified in this chapter that the bureau deems necessary to
11 effectuate its duties under this chapter.

12 (e) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall administer
13 the provisions of this chapter related to and associated with the
14 cultivation of medical cannabis. The Department of Food and
15 Agriculture may create, issue, and suspend or revoke cultivation
16 licenses for violations of this chapter.

17 (f) The State Department of Public Health shall administer the
18 provisions of this chapter related to and associated with the
19 manufacturing and testing of medical cannabis. The State
20 Department of Public Health may create, issue, and suspend or
21 revoke manufacturing and testing licenses for a violation of this
22 chapter. *The State Department of Public Health shall seek and*
23 *include feedback from the scientific community and cannabis*
24 *testing industry when promulgating testing regulations. The State*
25 *Department of Public Health shall review and update medical*
26 *cannabis testing standards on an annual basis, incorporating new*
27 *testing technology, such as DNA testing for contaminants.*

28 SEC. 6. Section 19306 of the Business and Professions Code
29 is amended to read:

30 19306. (a) The bureau may convene an advisory committee
31 to advise the bureau and licensing authorities on the development
32 of standards and regulations pursuant to this chapter, including
33 best practices and guidelines to ensure qualified patients have
34 adequate access to medical cannabis and medical cannabis
35 products. The advisory committee members shall be determined
36 by the chief.

37 (b) The advisory committee members may include, but are not
38 limited to, representatives of the medical cannabis industry,
39 representatives of medical cannabis cultivators, appropriate local
40 and state agencies, appropriate local and state law enforcement,

1 physicians, environmental and public health experts, and medical
2 cannabis patient advocates.

3 SEC. 7. Section 19310 of the Business and Professions Code
4 is amended to read:

5 19310. The licensing authority may, on its own motion at any
6 time before a penalty assessment is placed into effect and without
7 any further proceedings, review the penalty, but that review shall
8 be limited to its reduction.

9 SEC. 8. Section 19310.5 is added to the Business and
10 Professions Code, to read:

11 19310.5. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact a statute
12 that improves the medical cannabis industry's ability to comply
13 with federal law and regulations that would allow improved access
14 to banking services.

15 (b) (1) The State Board of Equalization shall form an advisory
16 group made up of representatives from financial institutions, the
17 medical cannabis industry, *law enforcement*, and state and federal
18 banking regulators. By July 1, 2017, the board shall submit a report
19 to the Legislature with proposed changes to state law or regulations
20 that will improve financial monitoring of medical cannabis
21 businesses and improve compliance with federal law.

22 (2) A report submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be
23 submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government
24 Code. The requirement for submitting a report imposed in
25 paragraph (1) is inoperative on July 1, 2021, pursuant to Section
26 10231.5 of the Government Code.

27 (c) The advisory group shall examine strategies, such as the use
28 of integrated point-of-sale systems with state track and trace
29 systems and other measures that will improve financial monitoring
30 of medical cannabis businesses.

31 (d) (1) The Department of Business Oversight shall create an
32 enhanced financial monitoring certification for entities licensed
33 pursuant to this chapter that further enables those entities to comply
34 with the federal banking regulations under the federal Bank Secrecy
35 Act. The Department of Business Oversight shall consider
36 including requirements to use electronic financial monitoring that
37 enables real-time sales inventory tracking and other tools that allow
38 a bank or credit union to readily access information they are
39 required to monitor under the federal Bank Secrecy Act.

1 (2) The Department of Business Oversight may collect fees
2 from applicants requesting the enhanced financial monitoring
3 certification in an amount sufficient to fund the actual reasonable
4 costs of implementing subdivision (d).

5 (3) *After the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation posts a*
6 *notice on its Internet Web site that the licensing authorities have*
7 *commenced issuing licenses pursuant to the Medical Cannabis*
8 *Regulation and Safety Act, a financial institution that provides*
9 *financial services customarily provided by financial institutions*
10 *to other entities to a current licensee under the Medical Cannabis*
11 *Regulation and Safety Act is exempt from any criminal law of this*
12 *state, provided that the financial institution has verified the licensee*
13 *has a valid license in good standing.*

14 (4) *The Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation may provide*
15 *information to a financial institution to verify the status of a*
16 *licensee.*

17 SEC. 9. Section 19316 of the Business and Professions Code
18 is amended to read:

19 19316. (a) (1) Except as described in paragraph (2), and
20 pursuant to Section 7 of Article XI of the California Constitution,
21 a city, county, or city and county may adopt ordinances that
22 establish additional standards, requirements, and regulations for
23 local licenses and permits for commercial cannabis activity.
24 Standards, requirements, and regulations regarding health and
25 safety, testing, security, and worker protections established by the
26 state shall be the minimum standards for all licensees statewide.

27 (2) Packaging safety standards shall be uniform across the state
28 and shall be established by the State Department of Public Health.

29 (3) For purposes of this subdivision, packaging safety standards
30 do not include packaging requirements related to appellations of
31 origin or other branding or marketing materials.

32 (b) For facilities issued a state license that are located within
33 the incorporated area of a city, the city shall have full power and
34 authority to enforce this chapter and the regulations promulgated
35 by the bureau or any licensing authority, if delegated by the state.
36 Notwithstanding Sections 101375, 101400, and 101405 of the
37 Health and Safety Code or any contract entered into pursuant
38 thereto, or any other law, the city shall further assume complete
39 responsibility for any regulatory function relating to those licensees
40 within the city limits that would otherwise be performed by the

1 county or any county officer or employee, including a county
2 health officer, without liability, cost, or expense to the county.

3 (c) Nothing in this chapter, or any regulations promulgated
4 thereunder, shall be deemed to limit the authority or remedies of
5 a city, county, or city and county under any provision of law,
6 including, but not limited to, Section 7 of Article XI of the
7 California Constitution.

8 SEC. 10. Section 19318 of the Business and Professions Code
9 is repealed.

10 SEC. 11. Section 19319.5 is added to the Business and
11 Professions Code, to read:

12 19319.5. (a) ~~(1)~~—It is not a violation of this chapter or any
13 other state law, for a business or research institution engaged in
14 the research of medical cannabis, medical cannabis products, or
15 devices used for the medical use of cannabis or cannabis products,
16 to possess, transport, purchase, or otherwise legally ~~obtain~~, *obtain*
17 *from a licensee who is permitted to provide or deliver medical*
18 *cannabis pursuant to this chapter, subdivisions (n) and (o) of*
19 *Section 19300.7, small amounts of medical cannabis or medical*
20 *cannabis products, as determined by the bureau but not to exceed*
21 *eight ounces per month, as necessary to conduct research and*
22 *development related to medical cannabis or medical cannabis*
23 *products in a city, county, or city and county that expressly*
24 *authorizes that activity by local ordinance. A business or research*
25 *institution engaged in the research of medical cannabis shall obtain*
26 *written authorization from its local jurisdiction that the business*
27 *or institution has met all requirements of the local ordinance to*
28 *conduct research on medical cannabis, medical cannabis products,*
29 *or devices used for the medical use of cannabis or cannabis*
30 *products.*

31 ~~(2) Medical cannabis or medical cannabis products subject to~~
32 ~~this section shall be obtained only from a licensee who is permitted~~
33 ~~to provide or deliver the medical cannabis or medical cannabis~~
34 ~~product. A business or research institution shall only obtain medical~~
35 ~~cannabis or medical cannabis products for research purposes~~
36 ~~pursuant to regulations established by the bureau pursuant to~~
37 ~~subdivision (b).~~

38 ~~(b) The bureau shall promulgate regulations to establish~~
39 ~~minimum qualifications for state authorization to conduct research~~
40 ~~on medical cannabis or medical cannabis products and all related~~

1 protocols. The regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the
2 following:

3 (1) ~~The requirement for all medical cannabis and medical~~
4 ~~cannabis products used for research purposes to be subject to all~~
5 ~~requirements of the state's track and trace program established~~
6 ~~pursuant to this chapter.~~

7 (2) ~~The requirement that all applicants pursuing state~~
8 ~~authorization for research on medical cannabis or medical cannabis~~
9 ~~products obtain permission to operate from the local jurisdiction~~
10 ~~in which the applicant intends to conduct the research. A person~~
11 ~~shall not conduct research on medical cannabis or medical cannabis~~
12 ~~products without approval from both the state and the local~~
13 ~~jurisdiction in which the research is being conducted.~~

14 (3) ~~The maximum amount of medical cannabis and medical~~
15 ~~cannabis products that may be obtained per month for research~~
16 ~~purposes. In no case shall a person approved to conduct research~~
17 ~~on medical cannabis and medical cannabis products obtain more~~
18 ~~than eight ounces per month for research purposes.~~

19 (b) *It is not a violation of this chapter or any other state law*
20 *for a licensee, pursuant to subdivisions (n) and (o) of Section*
21 *19300.7, to sell medical cannabis or medical cannabis products*
22 *in an amount not to exceed eight ounces per month to a business*
23 *or research institution engaged in the research of medical*
24 *cannabis, if the business or research institution provides to the*
25 *licensee a copy of the written authorization to conduct research*
26 *within the business's or institution's jurisdiction and a copy of the*
27 *local ordinance. The licensee shall keep on file that written*
28 *authorization for at least three years and make it available upon*
29 *request to local authorities for auditing purposes.*

30 SEC. 12. *Section 19320 of the Business and Professions Code,*
31 *as added by Section 4 of Chapter 689 of the Statutes of 2015, is*
32 *amended to read:*

33 19320. (a) Licensing authorities administering this chapter
34 may issue state licenses only to qualified applicants engaging in
35 commercial cannabis activity pursuant to this chapter. ~~Upon the~~
36 ~~date of implementation of regulations by the licensing authority,~~
37 *One year after the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Cannabis*
38 *Regulation posts a notice on its Internet Web site that the licensing*
39 *authorities have commenced issuing licenses, no person shall*
40 *engage in commercial cannabis activity without possessing both*

1 a state license and a local permit, license, or other authorization.
2 *An entity seeking licensure pursuant to this chapter shall obtain*
3 *a local license, permit, or other authorization prior to applying*
4 *for state licensure. State licensing entities shall not issue a license*
5 *to any applicant that is unable to provide documentation*
6 *confirming authorization to operate from the local government in*
7 *which the applicant proposes to operate. A licensee shall not*
8 commence activity under the authority of a state license until the
9 applicant has obtained, in addition to the state license, a license or
10 permit from the local jurisdiction in which he or she proposes to
11 operate, following the requirements of the applicable local
12 ordinance.

13 (b) Revocation of a local license, permit, or other authorization
14 shall terminate the ability of a medical cannabis business to operate
15 within that local jurisdiction until the local jurisdiction reinstates
16 or reissues the local license, permit, or other required authorization.
17 Local authorities shall notify the bureau upon revocation of a local
18 license. The bureau shall inform relevant licensing authorities.

19 (c) Revocation of a state license shall terminate the ability of a
20 medical cannabis licensee to operate within California until the
21 licensing authority reinstates or reissues the state license. Each
22 licensee shall obtain a separate license for each location where it
23 engages in commercial medical cannabis activity. However,
24 transporters only need to obtain licenses for each physical location
25 where the licensee conducts business while not in transport, or any
26 equipment that is not currently transporting medical cannabis or
27 medical cannabis products, permanently resides.

28 (d) In addition to the provisions of this chapter, local
29 jurisdictions retain the power to assess fees and taxes, as applicable,
30 on facilities that are licensed pursuant to this chapter and the
31 business activities of those licensees.

32 (e) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to supersede or
33 limit state agencies, including the State Water Resources Control
34 Board and Department of Fish and Wildlife, from establishing fees
35 to support their medical cannabis regulatory programs.

36 *SEC. 13. Section 19320 of the Business and Professions Code,*
37 *as added by Section 8 of Chapter 719 of the Statutes of 2015, is*
38 *amended to read:*

39 19320. (a) Licensing authorities administering this chapter
40 may issue state licenses only to qualified applicants engaging in

1 commercial cannabis activity pursuant to this chapter. ~~Upon the~~
2 ~~date of implementation of regulations by the licensing authority,~~
3 *One year after the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Cannabis*
4 *Regulation posts a notice on its Internet Web site that the licensing*
5 *authorities have commenced issuing licenses,* no person shall
6 engage in commercial cannabis activity without possessing both
7 a state license and a local permit, license, or other authorization.
8 *An entity seeking licensure pursuant to this chapter shall obtain*
9 *a local license, permit, or other authorization prior to applying*
10 *for state licensure. State licensing entities shall not issue a license*
11 *to any applicant that is unable to provide documentation*
12 *confirming authorization to operate from the local government in*
13 *which the applicant proposes to operate.* A licensee shall not
14 commence activity under the authority of a state license until the
15 applicant has obtained, in addition to the state license, a license or
16 permit from the local jurisdiction in which he or she proposes to
17 operate, following the requirements of the applicable local
18 ordinance.

19 (b) Revocation of a local license, permit, or other authorization
20 shall terminate the ability of a medical cannabis business to operate
21 within that local jurisdiction until the local jurisdiction reinstates
22 or reissues the local license, permit, or other required authorization.
23 Local authorities shall notify the bureau upon revocation of a local
24 license. The bureau shall inform relevant licensing authorities.

25 (c) Revocation of a state license shall terminate the ability of a
26 medical cannabis licensee to operate within California until the
27 licensing authority reinstates or reissues the state license. Each
28 licensee shall obtain a separate license for each location where it
29 engages in commercial medical cannabis activity. However,
30 transporters only need to obtain licenses for each physical location
31 where the licensee conducts business while not in transport, or any
32 equipment that is not currently transporting medical cannabis or
33 medical cannabis products, permanently resides.

34 (d) In addition to the provisions of this chapter, local
35 jurisdictions retain the power to assess fees and taxes, as applicable,
36 on facilities that are licensed pursuant to this chapter and the
37 business activities of those licensees.

38 (e) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to supersede or
39 limit state agencies, including the State Water Resources Control

1 Board and Department of Fish and Wildlife, from establishing fees
2 to support their medical cannabis regulatory programs.

3 ~~SEC. 12.~~

4 *SEC. 14.* Section 19321 of the Business and Professions Code
5 is amended to read:

6 19321. (a) The Department of Consumer Affairs, the
7 Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of
8 Public Health shall promulgate regulations for implementation of
9 their respective responsibilities in the administration of this chapter.
10 The secretary or director of each licensing authority may prescribe,
11 adopt, and enforce emergency regulations necessary to implement
12 this chapter.

13 (b) Except as described in subdivision (e), a state license issued
14 pursuant to this section shall be valid for 12 months from the date
15 of issuance. The state license shall be renewed annually. Each
16 licensing authority shall establish procedures for the renewal of a
17 state license.

18 (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 19320, a facility
19 or entity that is operating in compliance with local zoning
20 ordinances and other state and local requirements on or before
21 January 1, 2018, may continue its operations until its application
22 for licensure is approved or denied pursuant to this chapter. In
23 issuing licenses, the licensing authority shall prioritize a facility
24 or entity that can demonstrate to the licensing authority's
25 satisfaction that it was in operation and in good standing with the
26 local jurisdiction by January 1, 2016.

27 (d) Issuance of a state license or a determination of compliance
28 with local law by the licensing authority shall in no way limit the
29 ability of the City of Los Angeles to prosecute any person or entity
30 for a violation of, or otherwise enforce, Proposition D, approved
31 by the voters of the City of Los Angeles on the May 21, 2013,
32 ballot for the city, or the city's zoning laws. Nor may issuance of
33 a state license or determination of compliance with local law by
34 the licensing authority be deemed to establish, or be relied upon,
35 in determining satisfaction with the immunity requirements of
36 Proposition D or local zoning law, in court or in any other context
37 or forum.

38 ~~SEC. 13.~~

39 *SEC. 15.* Section 19322 of the Business and Professions Code
40 is amended to read:

1 19322. (a) A person or entity shall not submit an application
2 for a state license pursuant to this chapter unless that person or
3 entity ~~has received~~ *first receives* a license, permit, or authorization
4 from a local jurisdiction. An applicant for any type of state license
5 issued pursuant to this chapter shall do all of the following:

6 (1) Electronically submit to the Department of Justice fingerprint
7 images and related information required by the Department of
8 Justice for the purpose of obtaining information as to the existence
9 and content of a record of state or federal convictions and arrests,
10 and information as to the existence and content of a record of state
11 or federal convictions and arrests for which the Department of
12 Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her
13 own recognizance, pending trial or appeal.

14 (A) The Department of Justice shall provide a response to the
15 licensing authority pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of
16 Section 11105 of the Penal Code.

17 (B) The licensing authority shall request from the Department
18 of Justice subsequent notification service, as provided pursuant to
19 Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code, for applicants.

20 (C) The Department of Justice shall charge the applicant a fee
21 sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of processing the requests
22 described in this paragraph.

23 (2) Provide documentation issued by the local jurisdiction in
24 which the proposed business is operating certifying that the
25 applicant is or will be in compliance with all local ordinances and
26 regulations.

27 (3) Provide evidence of the legal right to occupy and use the
28 proposed location. For an applicant seeking a cultivator, distributor,
29 manufacturing, or dispensary license, provide a statement from
30 the owner of real property or their agent where the cultivation,
31 distribution, manufacturing, or dispensing commercial medical
32 cannabis activities will occur, as proof to demonstrate the
33 landowner has acknowledged and consented to permit cultivation,
34 distribution, manufacturing, or dispensary activities to be conducted
35 on the property by the tenant applicant.

36 (4) If the application is for a cultivator or dispensary license,
37 provide evidence that the proposed location is located beyond at
38 least a 600-foot radius from a school, as required by Section
39 11362.768 of the Health and Safety Code.

1 (5) Provide a statement, signed by the applicant under penalty
2 of perjury, that the information provided is complete, true, and
3 accurate.

4 (6) (A) For an applicant with 20 or more employees, provide
5 a statement that the applicant will enter into, or demonstrate that
6 it has already entered into, and abide by the terms of a labor peace
7 agreement.

8 (B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “employee” does not
9 include a supervisor.

10 (C) For purposes of this paragraph, “supervisor” means an
11 individual having authority, in the interest of the licensee, to hire,
12 transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign,
13 reward, or discipline other employees, or responsibility to direct
14 them or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend
15 such action, if, in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of
16 that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but
17 requires the use of independent judgment.

18 (7) Provide the applicant’s valid seller’s permit number issued
19 pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) of Division 2
20 of the Revenue and Taxation Code or indicate that the applicant
21 is currently applying for a seller’s permit.

22 (8) Provide any other information required by the licensing
23 authority.

24 (9) For an applicant seeking a cultivation license, provide a
25 statement declaring the applicant is an “agricultural employer,” as
26 defined in the Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural
27 Labor Relations Act of 1975 (Part 3.5 (commencing with Section
28 1140) of Division 2 of the Labor Code), to the extent not prohibited
29 by law.

30 (10) For an applicant seeking licensure as a testing laboratory,
31 register with the State Department of Public Health and provide
32 any information required by the State Department of Public Health.

33 (11) Pay all applicable fees required for licensure by the
34 licensing authority.

35 (b) For applicants seeking licensure to cultivate, distribute, or
36 manufacture medical cannabis or medical cannabis products, the
37 application shall also include a detailed description of the
38 applicant’s operating procedures for all of the following, as
39 required by the licensing authority:

40 (1) Cultivation.

1 (2) Extraction and infusion methods.

2 (3) The transportation process.

3 (4) Inventory procedures.

4 (5) Quality control procedures.

5 ~~SEC. 14.~~

6 *SEC. 16.* Section 19322.5 is added to the Business and
7 Professions Code, to read:

8 19322.5. A licensee may operate as a for-profit business, as a
9 not-for-profit entity, or as a combination of both.

10 ~~SEC. 15.~~

11 *SEC. 17.* The heading of Article 5 (commencing with Section
12 19326) of Chapter 3.5 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions
13 Code is amended to read:

14
15 Article 5. Medical Cannabis Regulation

16
17 ~~SEC. 16.~~

18 *SEC. 18.* Section 19326 of the Business and Professions Code
19 is amended to read:

20 19326. (a) A person other than a transporter shall not transport
21 medical cannabis or medical cannabis products from one licensee
22 to another licensee, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

23 (b) (1) A cultivator or a manufacturer shall send medical
24 cannabis and medical cannabis products cultivated or manufactured
25 to a distributor, as defined in Section 19300.5, for quality assurance
26 and inspection by the distributor and for a batch testing by a testing
27 laboratory prior to distribution to a dispensary, except as provided
28 in paragraph (2). Those licensees holding a Type 10A license in
29 addition to a cultivation license or a manufacturing license shall
30 send medical cannabis and medical cannabis products to a
31 distributor for presale inspection and for a batch testing by a testing
32 laboratory prior to dispensing any product. The licensing authority
33 shall fine a licensee who violates this subdivision in an amount
34 determined by the licensing authority to be reasonable.

35 (2) A cultivator is not required to send medical cannabis to a
36 distributor if the medical cannabis is to be used, sold, or otherwise
37 distributed by methods approved pursuant to this chapter to a
38 manufacturer for further manufacturing.

39 (c) (1) Upon receipt of medical cannabis or medical cannabis
40 products from a cultivator or a manufacturer, the distributor shall

1 first ensure a random sample of the medical cannabis or medical
2 cannabis product is tested by a testing laboratory.

3 (2) Upon issuance of a certificate of analysis by the testing
4 laboratory that the product is fit for manufacturing or retail, the
5 cultivator or manufacturer shall send medical cannabis and medical
6 cannabis products from the approved associated batch to the
7 distributor. All medical cannabis and medical cannabis products
8 shall then undergo a quality assurance review by the distributor
9 prior to distribution to ensure the identity, quality, and content of
10 the medical cannabis or medical cannabis product, and for tracking
11 and taxation purposes by the state. Cultivators and manufacturers
12 shall package or seal all medical cannabis and medical cannabis
13 products in tamper-evident packaging and use a unique identifier,
14 as prescribed by the Department of Food and Agriculture, for the
15 purpose of identifying and tracking medical cannabis or medical
16 cannabis products. Medical cannabis and medical cannabis products
17 shall be labeled as required by Section 19347, except as otherwise
18 specified in this chapter. All packaging and sealing shall be
19 completed prior to medical cannabis or medical cannabis products
20 being transported or delivered to a licensee, qualified patient, or
21 caregiver, except as otherwise specified in this chapter. The bureau
22 shall specify the manner in which medical cannabis and medical
23 cannabis products meant for wholesale purposes shall be packaged
24 and sealed prior to transport, testing, quality assurance, quality
25 control testing, or distribution.

26 (3) This section does not limit the ability of a cultivator,
27 manufacturer, or dispensary to directly enter into contracts with
28 one another indicating the price and quantity of medical cannabis
29 or medical cannabis products to be distributed. However, a
30 distributor responsible for executing the contract is authorized to
31 collect a fee for the services rendered, including, but not limited
32 to, costs incurred by a testing laboratory, as well as applicable state
33 or local taxes and fees.

34 (d) Medical cannabis and medical cannabis products shall be
35 tested by a testing laboratory, prior to retail sale or dispensing, as
36 follows:

37 (1) Medical cannabis from dried flower shall, at a minimum,
38 be tested for concentration, pesticides, mold, and other
39 contaminants.

(2) Medical cannabis extracts shall, at a minimum, be tested for concentration and purity of the product.

(3) This chapter shall not prohibit a licensee from performing on-site testing for the purposes of quality assurance of the product in conjunction with reasonable business operations. On-site testing by the licensee shall not be certified by the State Department of Public Health.

(e) All commercial cannabis activity shall be conducted between licensees.

(f) The bureau shall promulgate regulations relating to the amounts of each batch of medical cannabis or medical cannabis product that a cultivator or manufacturer is required to send to a distributor for inspection and a testing laboratory for testing. The regulations shall focus on reducing diversion, ensuring the quality of the product for the health and safety of patients, and allowing for efficiency in enforcement.

~~SEC. 17.~~

SEC. 19. Section 19328 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19328. (a) Except as specified in paragraph (9), a licensee may only hold a state license in up to two separate license categories, as follows:

(1) Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B licensees may also hold either a Type 6 or 7 state license.

(2) Type 6 or 7 licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold either a Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B state license.

(3) Type 6 or 7 licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold a Type 10A state license.

(4) Type 10A licensees may also hold either a Type 6 or 7 state license, or a combination thereof.

(5) Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold a Type 10A state license.

(6) Type 10A licensees may apply for Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B state license, or a combination thereof.

(7) Type 11 licensees shall apply for a Type 12 state license, but shall not apply for any other type of state license.

(8) Type 12 licensees may apply for a Type 11 state license.

(9) A Type 10A licensee may apply for a Type 6 or 7 state license and hold a 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 3A, 3B, 4 or combination thereof if, under the 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 3A, 3B,

1 4 or combination of licenses thereof, no more than four acres of
2 total canopy size of cultivation by the licensee is occurring
3 throughout the state during the period that the respective licenses
4 are valid. All cultivation pursuant to this section shall comply with
5 local ordinances. By January 1, 2025, the bureau shall review the
6 appropriateness of continuing licensure under this paragraph and
7 shall report its recommendation for elimination or extension of
8 these provisions to the Legislature.

9 (b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), a person or entity that
10 holds a state license is prohibited from licensure for any other
11 activity authorized under this chapter, and is prohibited from
12 holding an ownership interest in real property, personal property,
13 or other assets associated with or used in any other license category.

14 (c) (1) In a jurisdiction that adopted a local ordinance, prior to
15 July 1, 2015, allowing or requiring qualified businesses to cultivate,
16 manufacture, and dispense medical cannabis or medical cannabis
17 products, with all commercial cannabis activity being conducted
18 by a single qualified business, upon licensure that business shall
19 not be subject to subdivision (a) if it meets all of the following
20 conditions:

21 (A) The business was cultivating, manufacturing, and dispensing
22 medical cannabis or medical cannabis products on July 1, 2015,
23 and has continuously done so since that date.

24 (B) The business has been in full compliance with all applicable
25 local ordinances at all times prior to licensure.

26 (C) The business is registered with the State Board of
27 Equalization for tax purposes.

28 (2) A business licensed pursuant to paragraph (1) is not required
29 to conduct all cultivation or manufacturing within the bounds of
30 a single local jurisdiction, but all cultivation and manufacturing
31 shall have commenced prior to July 1, 2015, and have been in full
32 compliance with applicable local ordinances.

33 (d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026,
34 and as of that date is repealed.

35 ~~SEC. 18.~~

36 *SEC. 20.* Section 19328 is added to the Business and
37 Professions Code, to read:

38 19328. (a) A licensee may only hold a state license in up to
39 two separate license categories, as follows:

(1) Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B licensees may also hold either a Type 6 or 7 state license.

(2) Type 6 or 7 licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold either a Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B state license.

(3) Type 6 or 7 licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold a Type 10A state license.

(4) Type 10A licensees may also hold either a Type 6 or 7 state license, or a combination thereof.

(5) Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B licensees, or a combination thereof, may also hold a Type 10A state license.

(6) Type 10A licensees may apply for Type 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, or 2B state license, or a combination thereof.

(7) Type 11 licensees shall apply for a Type 12 state license, but shall not apply for any other type of state license.

(8) Type 12 licensees may apply for a Type 11 state license.

(9) A Type 10A licensee may apply for a Type 6 or 7 state license and hold a 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 3A, 3B, 4 or combination thereof if, under the 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 3A, 3B, 4 or combination of licenses thereof, no more than four acres of total canopy size of cultivation by the licensee is occurring throughout the state during the period that the respective licenses are valid. All cultivation pursuant to this section shall comply with local ordinances.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), a person or entity that holds a state license is prohibited from licensure for any other activity authorized under this chapter, and is prohibited from holding an ownership interest in real property, personal property, or other assets associated with or used in any other license category.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

~~SEC. 19.~~

SEC. 21. Section 19332 of the Business and Professions Code, as added by Section 1 of Chapter 688 of the Statutes of 2015, is amended to read:

19332. (a) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall promulgate regulations governing the licensing of indoor and outdoor cultivation sites.

(b) The Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, shall develop standards for the use of pesticides in cultivation, and maximum

1 tolerances for pesticides and other foreign object residue in
2 harvested cannabis.

3 (c) The State Department of Public Health shall develop
4 standards for the production and labeling of all edible medical
5 cannabis products.

6 (d) The Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation
7 with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Water
8 Resources Control Board, shall ensure that individual and
9 cumulative effects of water diversion and discharge associated
10 with cultivation do not affect the instream flows needed for fish
11 spawning, migration, and rearing, and the flows needed to maintain
12 natural flow variability.

13 (e) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall have the
14 authority necessary to implement the regulations it adopts pursuant
15 to this chapter. The regulations shall do all of the following:

16 (1) Provide that weighing or measuring devices used in
17 connection with the sale or distribution of medical cannabis are
18 required to meet standards equivalent to Division 5 (commencing
19 with Section 12001).

20 (2) Require that medical cannabis cultivation by licensees is
21 conducted in accordance with state and local laws related to land
22 conversion, grading, electricity usage, water usage, agricultural
23 discharges, and similar matters. Nothing in this chapter, and no
24 regulation adopted by the department, shall be construed to
25 supersede or limit the authority of the State Water Resources
26 Control Board, regional water quality control boards, or the
27 Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement and enforce their
28 statutory obligations or to adopt regulations to protect water quality,
29 water supply, and natural resources.

30 (3) Establish procedures for the issuance and revocation of
31 unique identifiers for activities associated with a medical cannabis
32 cultivation license, pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section
33 19337). All medical cannabis shall be labeled with the unique
34 identifier issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

35 (4) Prescribe standards, in consultation with the bureau, for the
36 reporting of information as necessary related to unique identifiers,
37 pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 19337).

38 (f) The Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with
39 the State Water Resources Control Board, shall promulgate
40 regulations that require that the application of pesticides or other

1 pest control in connection with the indoor or outdoor cultivation
2 of medical cannabis meets standards equivalent to Division 6
3 (commencing with Section 11401) of the Food and Agricultural
4 Code and its implementing regulations.

5 (g) State cultivator license types issued by the Department of
6 Food and Agriculture include:

7 (1) Type 1, or “specialty outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using
8 no artificial lighting of less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of
9 total canopy size on one premises, or up to 50 mature plants on
10 noncontiguous plots.

11 (2) Type 1A, or “specialty indoor,” for indoor cultivation using
12 exclusively artificial lighting of less than or equal to 5,000 square
13 feet of total canopy size on one premises.

14 (3) Type 1B, or “specialty mixed-light,” for cultivation using a
15 combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a
16 maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority,
17 of less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of total canopy size on
18 one premises.

19 (4) Type 2, or “small outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using
20 no artificial lighting between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet,
21 inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises.

22 (5) Type 2A, or “small indoor,” for indoor cultivation using
23 exclusively artificial lighting between 5,001 and 10,000 square
24 feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises.

25 (6) Type 2B, or “small mixed-light,” for cultivation using a
26 combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a
27 maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority,
28 between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy
29 size on one premises.

30 (7) Type 3, or “outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using no
31 artificial lighting from 10,001 square feet to one acre, inclusive,
32 of total canopy size on one premises. The Department of Food and
33 Agriculture shall limit the number of licenses allowed of this type.

34 (8) Type 3A, or “indoor,” for indoor cultivation using
35 exclusively artificial lighting between 10,001 and 22,000 square
36 feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises. The
37 Department of Food and Agriculture shall limit the number of
38 licenses allowed of this type.

39 (9) Type 3B, or “mixed-light,” for cultivation using a
40 combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a

1 maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority,
2 between 10,001 and 22,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy
3 size on one premises. The Department of Food and Agriculture
4 shall limit the number of licenses allowed of this type.

5 (10) Type 4, or “nursery,” for cultivation of medical cannabis
6 solely as a nursery. A Type 4 licensee may transport live immature
7 plants, subject to the tracking, security, and related requirements
8 in accordance with Article 7 (commencing with Section 19334),
9 Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 19335), and Article 8
10 (commencing with Section 19337).

11 ~~SEC. 20.~~

12 *SEC. 22.* Section 19332 of the Business and Professions Code,
13 as added by Section 13 of Chapter 719 of the Statutes of 2015, is
14 amended to read:

15 19332. (a) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall
16 promulgate regulations governing the licensing of indoor and
17 outdoor cultivation sites.

18 (b) The Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation
19 with the Department of Food and Agriculture, shall develop
20 standards for the use of pesticides in cultivation, and maximum
21 tolerances for pesticides and other foreign object residue in
22 harvested cannabis.

23 (c) The State Department of Public Health shall develop
24 standards for the production and labeling of all edible medical
25 cannabis products.

26 (d) The Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation
27 with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Water
28 Resources Control Board, shall ensure that individual and
29 cumulative effects of water diversion and discharge associated
30 with cultivation do not affect the instream flows needed for fish
31 spawning, migration, and rearing, and the flows needed to maintain
32 natural flow variability.

33 (e) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall have the
34 authority necessary to implement the regulations it adopts pursuant
35 to this chapter. The regulations shall do all of the following:

36 (1) Provide that weighing or measuring devices used in
37 connection with the sale or distribution of medical cannabis are
38 required to meet standards equivalent to Division 5 (commencing
39 with Section 12001).

(2) Require that medical cannabis cultivation by licensees is conducted in accordance with state and local laws related to land conversion, grading, electricity usage, water usage, agricultural discharges, and similar matters. Nothing in this chapter, and no regulation adopted by the department, shall be construed to supersede or limit the authority of the State Water Resources Control Board, regional water quality control boards, or the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement and enforce their statutory obligations or to adopt regulations to protect water quality, water supply, and natural resources.

(3) Establish procedures for the issuance and revocation of unique identifiers for activities associated with a medical cannabis cultivation license, pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 19337). All medical cannabis shall be labeled with the unique identifier issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

(4) Prescribe standards, in consultation with the bureau, for the reporting of information as necessary related to unique identifiers, pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 19337).

(f) The Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, shall promulgate regulations that require that the application of pesticides or other pest control in connection with the indoor or outdoor cultivation of medical cannabis meets standards equivalent to Division 6 (commencing with Section 11401) of the Food and Agricultural Code and its implementing regulations.

(g) State cultivator license types issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture include:

(1) Type 1, or “specialty outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using no artificial lighting of less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of total canopy size on one premises, or up to 50 mature plants on noncontiguous plots.

(2) Type 1A, or “specialty indoor,” for indoor cultivation using exclusively artificial lighting of less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of total canopy size on one premises.

(3) Type 1B, or “specialty mixed-light,” for cultivation using a combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority, of less than or equal to 5,000 square feet of total canopy size on one premises.

(4) Type 2, or “small outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using no artificial lighting between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises.

(5) Type 2A, or “small indoor,” for indoor cultivation using exclusively artificial lighting between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises.

(6) Type 2B, or “small mixed-light,” for cultivation using a combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority, between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises.

(7) Type 3, or “outdoor,” for outdoor cultivation using no artificial lighting from 10,001 square feet to one acre, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises. The Department of Food and Agriculture shall limit the number of licenses allowed of this type.

(8) Type 3A, or “indoor,” for indoor cultivation using exclusively artificial lighting between 10,001 and 22,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises. The Department of Food and Agriculture shall limit the number of licenses allowed of this type.

(9) Type 3B, or “mixed-light,” for cultivation using a combination of natural and supplemental artificial lighting at a maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority, between 10,001 and 22,000 square feet, inclusive, of total canopy size on one premises. The Department of Food and Agriculture shall limit the number of licenses allowed of this type.

(10) Type 4, or “nursery,” for cultivation of medical cannabis solely as a nursery. A Type 4 licensee may transport live immature plants, subject to the tracking, security, and related requirements in accordance with Article 7 (commencing with Section 19334), Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 19335), and Article 8 (commencing with Section 19337).

~~SEC. 21.~~

SEC. 23. Section 19332.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19332.5. (a) Not later than January 1, 2020, the Department of Food and Agriculture in conjunction with the bureau, shall make available a certified organic designation and organic certification program for medical cannabis, if permitted under federal law and the National Organic Program (Section 6517 of the federal Organic

1 Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq.)), and
2 Article 7 (commencing with Section 110810) of Chapter 5 of Part
3 5 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

4 (b) The bureau may establish appellations of origin for medical
5 cannabis grown in California.

6 (c) It is unlawful for medical cannabis to be marketed, labeled,
7 or sold as grown in a California county when the medical cannabis
8 was not grown in that county.

9 (d) It is unlawful to use the name of a California county in the
10 labeling, marketing, or packaging of medical cannabis products
11 unless the product was grown in that county.

12 ~~SEC. 22.~~

13 *SEC. 24.* Section 19334 of the Business and Professions Code
14 is amended to read:

15 19334. (a) State licenses to be issued by the Department of
16 Consumer Affairs are as follows:

17 (1) (A) “Dispensary,” as defined in this chapter.

18 (B) A dispensary may be one of the following:

19 (i) “Storefront dispensary” for licensees who have a dispensary
20 with direct physical access for the public.

21 (ii) “Nonstorefront dispensary” for licensees who have a
22 dispensary that does not have a storefront with direct physical
23 access for the public.

24 (iii) “Special dispensary” for licensees who have no more than
25 three dispensary facilities.

26 (C) Any of the dispensaries listed in subparagraph (B) may
27 deliver in a city, county, or city and county that does not expressly
28 prohibit delivery by local ordinance.

29 (2) “Distributor,” or “Type 11 licensee,” for the distribution of
30 medical cannabis and medical cannabis products from manufacturer
31 to dispensary. A distributor shall hold a Type 12, or transporter,
32 license and register each location where product is stored for the
33 purposes of distribution. A distributor shall not hold a license in
34 a cultivation, manufacturing, dispensing, or testing license category
35 and shall not own, or have an ownership interest in, a facility
36 licensed in those categories other than a security interest, lien, or
37 encumbrance on property that is used by a licensee. A distributor
38 shall be bonded and insured at a minimum level established by the
39 licensing authority.

1 (3) “Transporter” or “Type 12 licensee” for transporters of
2 medical cannabis or medical cannabis products between licensees.
3 A transporter shall be bonded and insured at a minimum level
4 established by the licensing authority.

5 (b) The bureau shall establish both of the following:

6 (1) Minimum security requirements for the commercial
7 transportation and delivery of medical cannabis and medical
8 cannabis products.

9 (2) Advertising, marketing, signage, and other labeling
10 requirements and restrictions, including a prohibition on
11 advertising, marketing, and other promotion of the medical
12 cannabis or medical cannabis products provided by a person not
13 in full compliance with this chapter.

14 (A) *The bureau may provide information to verify a state license*
15 *is active and in good standing for purposes of complying with this*
16 *paragraph.*

17 (B) *One year after the bureau posts a notice on its Internet Web*
18 *site that the licensing authorities have commenced issuing licenses*
19 *pursuant to the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, all*
20 *advertisements for licensees under this chapter shall include the*
21 *valid state license number of the licensee.*

22 (c) A dispensary shall implement sufficient security measures
23 to both deter and prevent unauthorized entrance into areas
24 containing medical cannabis or medical cannabis products and
25 theft of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products at the
26 dispensary. These security measures shall include, but not be
27 limited to, all of the following:

28 (1) Preventing individuals from remaining on the premises of
29 the dispensary if they are not engaging in activity expressly related
30 to the operations of the dispensary.

31 (2) Establishing limited access areas accessible only to
32 authorized dispensary personnel.

33 (3) Storing all finished medical cannabis and medical cannabis
34 products in a secured and locked room, safe, or vault, and in a
35 manner as to prevent diversion, theft, and loss, except for limited
36 amounts of cannabis used for display purposes, samples, or
37 immediate sale.

38 (4) Requiring all medical cannabis and medical cannabis
39 products used for display purposes, samples, or immediate sale to

1 be stored out of reach of any individual who is not employed by
2 the dispensary.

3 (d) A dispensary shall notify the licensing authority and the
4 appropriate law enforcement authorities within 24 hours after
5 discovering any of the following:

6 (1) Significant discrepancies identified during inventory. The
7 level of significance shall be determined by the bureau.

8 (2) Diversion, theft, loss, or any criminal activity involving the
9 dispensary or any agent or employee of the dispensary.

10 (3) The loss or unauthorized alteration of records related to
11 cannabis, registered qualifying patients, primary caregivers, or
12 dispensary employees or agents.

13 (4) Any other breach of security.

14 ~~SEC. 23.~~

15 *SEC. 25.* Section 19335 of the Business and Professions Code
16 is amended to read:

17 19335. (a) The Department of Food and Agriculture, in
18 consultation with the bureau, shall establish a track and trace
19 program for reporting the movement of medical cannabis items
20 throughout the distribution chain that utilizes a unique identifier
21 pursuant to Section 11362.777 of the Health and Safety Code and
22 secure packaging and is capable of providing information that
23 captures, at a minimum, all of the following:

24 (1) The licensee receiving the product.

25 (2) The transaction date.

26 (3) The cultivator from which the product originates, including
27 the associated unique identifier, pursuant to Section 11362.777 of
28 the Health and Safety Code.

29 (b) (1) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall create
30 an electronic database containing the electronic shipping manifests,
31 which shall include, but not be limited to, the following
32 information:

33 (A) The quantity, or weight, and variety of products shipped.

34 (B) The estimated times of departure and arrival.

35 (C) The quantity, or weight, and variety of products received.

36 (D) The actual time of departure and arrival.

37 (E) A categorization of the product.

38 (F) The license number and the unique identifier pursuant to
39 Section 11362.777 of the Health and Safety Code issued by the
40 licensing authority for all licensees involved in the shipping

1 process, including cultivators, transporters, distributors, and
2 dispensaries.

3 (2) (A) The database shall be designed to flag irregularities for
4 all licensing authorities in this chapter to investigate.
5 Notwithstanding Section 30, all licensing authorities pursuant to
6 this chapter may access the database and share information related
7 to licensees under this chapter, including social security and
8 individual taxpayer identifications.

9 (B) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall immediately
10 inform the bureau upon the finding of an irregularity or suspicious
11 finding related to a licensee, applicant, or commercial cannabis
12 activity for investigatory purposes.

13 (3) Licensing authorities and state and local agencies may, at
14 any time, inspect shipments and request documentation for current
15 inventory.

16 (4) The bureau shall have 24-hour access to the electronic
17 database administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

18 (5) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall be authorized
19 to enter into memoranda of understandings with licensing
20 authorities for data sharing purposes, as deemed necessary by the
21 Department of Food and Agriculture.

22 (6) Information received and contained in records kept by the
23 Department of Food and Agriculture or licensing authorities for
24 the purposes of administering this section are confidential and
25 shall not be disclosed pursuant to the California Public Records
26 Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7
27 of Title 1 of the Government Code), except as necessary for
28 authorized employees of the State of California or any city, county,
29 or city and county to perform official duties pursuant to this chapter
30 or a local ordinance.

31 (7) Upon the request of a state or local law enforcement agency,
32 licensing authorities shall allow access to or provide information
33 contained within the database to assist law enforcement in their
34 duties and responsibilities pursuant to this chapter.

35 ~~SEC. 24.~~

36 *SEC. 26.* Section 19340 of the Business and Professions Code
37 is amended to read:

38 19340. (a) Deliveries, as defined in this chapter, can only be
39 made by a dispensary and in a city, county, or city and county that
40 does not explicitly prohibit it by local ordinance.

1 (b) Upon approval of the licensing authority, a licensed
2 dispensary that delivers medical cannabis or medical cannabis
3 products shall comply with both of the following:

4 (1) The city, county, or city and county in which the licensed
5 dispensary is located, and in which each delivery is made, do not,
6 by ordinance, explicitly prohibit delivery.

7 (2) All employees of a dispensary delivering medical cannabis
8 or medical cannabis products shall carry a copy of the dispensary's
9 current license authorizing those services with them during
10 deliveries and the employee's government-issued identification,
11 and shall present that license and identification upon request to
12 state and local law enforcement, employees of regulatory
13 authorities, and other state and local agencies enforcing this
14 chapter.

15 (c) A county shall have the authority to impose a tax, pursuant
16 to Article 11 (commencing with Section 19348), on each delivery
17 transaction completed by a licensee.

18 (d) During delivery, the licensee shall maintain a physical copy
19 of the delivery request and shall make it available upon request of
20 the licensing authority and law enforcement officers. The delivery
21 request documentation shall comply with state and federal law
22 regarding the protection of confidential medical information.

23 (e) The qualified patient or primary caregiver requesting the
24 delivery shall maintain a copy of the delivery request and shall
25 make it available, upon request, to the licensing authority and law
26 enforcement officers.

27 (f) A local jurisdiction shall not prevent carriage of medical
28 cannabis or medical cannabis products on public roads by a licensee
29 acting in compliance with this chapter.

30 (g) The bureau shall establish the following regulations
31 regarding the delivery of medical cannabis and medical cannabis
32 products:

33 (1) Employee training standards that ensure qualified patients
34 and primary caregivers have adequate information regarding the
35 medical cannabis or medical cannabis products that a dispensary
36 delivers, and to provide employees with information regarding
37 state and federal laws and regulations.

38 (2) Protocols to provide qualified patients and primary caregivers
39 with information regarding laws, regulations, and policies relevant
40 to providing medical cannabis or medical cannabis products to

1 qualified patients and primary caregivers in the local jurisdiction
2 in which the dispensary is located and the area in which the medical
3 cannabis or medical cannabis products are being delivered.

4 (3) A system for registering and maintaining the status of all
5 delivery personnel of dispensaries, including protocols for
6 suspending the registrations of individuals who move out of this
7 state, who discontinue employment at a dispensary, or who are
8 under suspension or inspection by a dispensary or local or state
9 law enforcement. This system shall be made available to local and
10 state law enforcement, qualified patients, primary caregivers, and
11 any other entity deemed appropriate by the bureau. Any fees
12 associated with registration of delivery personnel shall be set by
13 the bureau and shall not exceed the reasonable amount necessary
14 to cover the costs to regulate the delivery personnel and maintain
15 the system.

16 (4) The operating hours for delivery.

17 (5) A requirement that each dispensary employee who delivers
18 medical cannabis or medical cannabis products contract with only
19 one dispensary at time.

20 (6) Minimum requirements for patient information that is stored
21 by each delivery operation, including, but not limited to, the contact
22 information for the patient and, if applicable, his or her primary
23 caregiver, the physician's recommendation, and ~~the condition for~~
24 ~~which the medical cannabis or medical cannabis product is being~~
25 ~~recommended.~~ *the identification card issued pursuant to Article*
26 *2.5 (commencing with Section 11362.7) of Chapter 6 of Division*
27 *10 of the Health and Safety Code.* All identifying information
28 obtained about a qualified patient or primary caregiver shall be
29 obtained and stored in compliance with the Confidentiality of
30 Medical Information Act (Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56)
31 of Division 1 of the Civil Code) and all other privacy laws and
32 regulations.

33 (h) The bureau shall establish requirements for all dispensary
34 employees who deliver medical cannabis or medical cannabis
35 products, including, but not limited to, the following:

36 (1) Possession of a valid driver's license issued by the
37 Department of Motor Vehicles.

38 (2) Provide the bureau with a current address.

39 (3) Provide the bureau with necessary automobile and insurance
40 information.

1 (4) Registration with the bureau.

2 ~~SEC. 25.~~

3 *SEC. 27.* Section 19342 of the Business and Professions Code
4 is amended to read:

5 19342. (a) For the purposes of testing medical cannabis or
6 medical cannabis products, licensees shall use a licensed testing
7 laboratory that has adopted a standard operating procedure using
8 methods consistent with general requirements for the competence
9 of testing and calibration activities, including sampling, using
10 standard methods established by the International Organization
11 for Standardization, specifically ISO/IEC 17020 and ISO/IEC
12 17025 to test medical cannabis and medical cannabis products that
13 are approved by an accrediting body that is a signatory to the
14 International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Mutual
15 Recognition Arrangement.

16 (b) An agent of a testing laboratory shall obtain samples
17 according to a statistically valid sampling method for each lot.

18 (c) A testing laboratory shall analyze samples according to the
19 following:

20 (1) In the final form which the patient will consume the medical
21 cannabis or medical cannabis product, including moisture content
22 and other attributes.

23 (2) A scientifically valid methodology approved by the
24 accrediting body.

25 (d) If a test result falls outside the specifications authorized by
26 law or regulation, the testing laboratory shall follow a standard
27 operating procedure to confirm or refute the original result.

28 (e) A testing laboratory shall destroy the remains of the sample
29 of medical cannabis or medical cannabis product upon completion
30 of the analysis.

31 ~~SEC. 26.~~

32 *SEC. 28.* Section 19344 of the Business and Professions Code
33 is amended to read:

34 19344. (a) A testing laboratory shall issue a certificate of
35 analysis for each lot, with supporting data, to report both of the
36 following:

37 (1) Whether the chemical profile of the lot conforms to the
38 specifications of the lot for compounds, including, but not limited
39 to, all of the following:

40 (A) Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

1 (B) Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid (THCA).

2 (C) Cannabidiol (CBD).

3 (D) Cannabidiolic Acid (CBDA).

4 (E) The terpenes described in the most current version of the
5 cannabis inflorescence monograph published by the American
6 Herbal Pharmacopoeia.

7 (F) Cannabigerol (CBG).

8 (G) Cannabinol (CBN).

9 (H) Any other compounds required by the State Department of
10 Public Health.

11 (2) That the presence of contaminants does not exceed the levels
12 that are the lesser of either the most current version of the American
13 Herbal Pharmacopoeia monograph or the State Department of
14 Public Health. For purposes of this paragraph, contaminants
15 ~~includes~~, *include*, but ~~is~~ *are* not limited to, all of the following:

16 (A) Residual solvent or processing chemicals.

17 (B) Foreign material, including, but not limited to, hair, insects,
18 or similar or related adulterant.

19 (C) Microbiological impurity, including total aerobic microbial
20 count, total yeast mold count, *P. aeruginosa*, *aspergillus* spp., *s.*
21 *aureus*, aflatoxin B1, B2, G1, or G2, or ochratoxin A.

22 (D) Whether the batch is within specification for odor and
23 appearance.

24 (b) Residual levels of volatile organic compounds shall be below
25 those set by the State Department of Public Health. *The State*
26 *Department of Public Health shall conduct periodic audits of the*
27 *results of testing laboratories to verify their accuracy.*

28 ~~SEC. 27.~~

29 *SEC. 29.* Section 19347 of the Business and Professions Code
30 is amended to read:

31 19347. (a) Prior to delivery or sale at a dispensary, medical
32 cannabis products shall be labeled and in a tamper-evident package.
33 Labels and packages of medical cannabis products shall meet the
34 following requirements:

35 (1) Medical cannabis packages and labels shall not be made to
36 be attractive to children.

37 (2) All medical cannabis product labels shall include the
38 following information, prominently displayed and in a clear and
39 legible font:

40 (A) Manufacture date and source.

1 (B) The statement “SCHEDULE I CONTROLLED
2 SUBSTANCE.”

3 (C) The statement “KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
4 AND ANIMALS” in bold print.

5 (D) The statement “FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.”

6 (E) The statement “THE INTOXICATING EFFECTS OF THIS
7 PRODUCT MAY BE DELAYED BY UP TO TWO HOURS.”

8 (F) The statement “THIS PRODUCT MAY IMPAIR THE
9 ABILITY TO DRIVE OR OPERATE MACHINERY. PLEASE
10 USE EXTREME CAUTION.”

11 (G) For packages containing only dried flower, the net weight
12 of medical cannabis in the package.

13 (H) A warning if nuts or other known allergens are used.

14 (I) List of pharmacologically active ingredients, including, but
15 not limited to, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), cannabidiol (CBD),
16 and other cannabinoid content, the THC and other cannabinoid
17 amount in milligrams per serving, servings per package, and the
18 THC and other cannabinoid amount in milligrams for the package
19 total.

20 (J) Clear indication, in bold type, that the product contains
21 medical cannabis.

22 (K) Identification of the source and date of cultivation and
23 manufacture.

24 (L) Any other requirement set by the State Department of Public
25 Health.

26 (M) Information associated with the unique identifier issued by
27 the Department of Food and Agriculture pursuant to Section
28 11362.777 of the Health and Safety Code.

29 (b) Only generic food names may be used to describe edible
30 medical cannabis products, pursuant to regulations promulgated
31 by the State Department of Public Health.

32 ~~SEC. 28.~~

33 *SEC. 30.* Section 19350 of the Business and Professions Code
34 is amended to read:

35 19350. Each licensing authority shall establish a scale of
36 application, licensing, and renewal fees, based upon the cost of
37 enforcing this chapter, as follows:

38 (a) Each licensing authority shall charge each licensee a
39 licensure and renewal fee, as applicable. The licensure and renewal
40 fee shall be calculated to cover the costs of administering this

chapter. The licensure fee may vary depending upon the varying costs associated with administering the various regulatory requirements of this chapter as they relate to the nature and scope of the different licensure activities, including, but not limited to, the track and trace program required pursuant to Section 19335, but shall not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs to the licensing authority.

(b) The total fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be set at an amount that will fairly and proportionately generate sufficient total revenue to fully cover the total costs of administering this chapter.

(c) All state license fees shall be set on a scaled basis by the licensing authority, dependent on the size of the business.

(d) The licensing authority shall deposit all fees collected pursuant to this chapter in a fee account specific to that licensing authority, to be established in the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act Fund. Moneys in the licensing authority fee accounts shall be used, upon appropriation of the Legislature, by the designated licensing authority for the administration of this chapter.

(e) The fees established by licensing authorities pursuant to this chapter shall be in addition to, and shall not limit, any fees or taxes imposed by a city, county, or city and county in which the licensee operates.

~~SEC. 29.~~

SEC. 31. Section 19351 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19351. (a) The Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act Fund is hereby established within the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund shall be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Notwithstanding Section 16305.7 of the Government Code, the fund shall include any interest and dividends earned on the moneys in the fund.

(b) (1) Funds for the establishment and support of the regulatory activities pursuant to this chapter shall be advanced as a General Fund or special fund loan, and shall be repaid by the initial proceeds from fees collected pursuant to this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter, by January 1, 2022. Should the initial proceeds from fees not be sufficient to repay the loan, moneys from the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties

1 Account shall be made available to the bureau, by appropriation
2 of the Legislature, to repay the loan.

3 (2) Funds advanced pursuant to this subdivision shall be
4 appropriated to the bureau, which shall distribute the moneys to
5 the appropriate licensing authorities, as necessary to implement
6 the provisions of this chapter.

7 (3) The Director of Finance may provide an initial operating
8 loan from the General Fund to the Medical Cannabis Regulation
9 and Safety Act Fund that does not exceed ten million dollars
10 (\$10,000,000).

11 (c) Except as otherwise provided, all moneys collected pursuant
12 to this chapter as a result of fines or penalties imposed under this
13 chapter shall be deposited directly into the Medical Cannabis Fines
14 and Penalties Account, which is hereby established within the
15 fund, and shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature
16 to the bureau, for the purposes of funding the enforcement grant
17 program pursuant to subdivision (d).

18 (d) (1) The bureau shall establish a grant program to allocate
19 moneys from the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account
20 to state and local entities for the following purposes:

21 (A) To assist with medical cannabis regulation and the
22 enforcement of this chapter and other state and local laws
23 applicable to cannabis activities.

24 (B) For allocation to state and local agencies and law
25 enforcement to remedy the environmental impacts of cannabis
26 cultivation.

27 (2) The costs of the grant program under this subdivision shall,
28 upon appropriation by the Legislature, be paid for with moneys in
29 the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account.

30 (3) The grant program established by this subdivision shall only
31 be implemented after the loan specified in subdivision (b) is repaid.

32 ~~SEC. 30.~~

33 *SEC. 32.* Section 19360 of the Business and Professions Code
34 is amended to read:

35 19360. (a) A person engaging in commercial cannabis activity
36 without a license and associated unique identifiers required by this
37 chapter shall be subject to civil penalties of up to twice the amount
38 of the license fee for each violation, and the licensing authority,
39 state or local authority, or court may order the destruction of
40 medical cannabis associated with that violation. Each day of

operation shall constitute a separate violation of this section. All civil penalties imposed and collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account, established pursuant to Section 19351.

(b) If an action for civil penalties is brought against a licensee pursuant to this chapter by the Attorney General, the penalty collected shall be deposited into the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account. If the action is brought by a district attorney or county counsel, the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. If the action is brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor, the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the city or city and county in which the judgment was entered. If the action is brought by a city attorney and is adjudicated in a superior court located in the unincorporated area or another city in the same county, the penalty shall be paid one-half to the treasurer of the city in which the complaining attorney has jurisdiction and one-half to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment is entered.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), criminal penalties shall continue to apply to an unlicensed person or entity engaging in commercial cannabis activity in violation of this chapter, including, but not limited to, those individuals covered under Section 11362.7 of the Health and Safety Code.

~~SEC. 31.~~

SEC. 33. Section 12025 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

12025. (a) In addition to any penalties imposed by any other law, a person found to have violated the code sections described in paragraphs (1) to (11), inclusive, in connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled substance on land under the management of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the State Lands Commission, a regional park district, the United States Forest Service, or the United States Bureau of Land Management, or within the respective ownership of a timberland production zone, as defined in Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 51100) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5 of the Government Code, of more than 50,000 acres, or while trespassing on other public or private land in connection with the

1 production or cultivation of a controlled substance, shall be liable
2 for a civil penalty as follows:

3 (1) A person who violates Section 1602 in connection with the
4 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
5 civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for
6 each violation.

7 (2) A person who violates Section 5650 in connection with the
8 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
9 civil penalty of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for
10 each violation.

11 (3) A person who violates Section 5652 in connection with the
12 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
13 civil penalty of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for
14 each violation.

15 (4) A person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 374.3 of
16 the Penal Code in connection with the production or cultivation
17 of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more
18 than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for each violation.

19 (5) A person who violates paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of
20 Section 374.3 of the Penal Code in connection with the production
21 or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty
22 of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for each
23 violation.

24 (6) A person who violates subdivision (b) of Section 374.8 of
25 the Penal Code in connection with the production or cultivation
26 of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more
27 than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for each violation.

28 (7) A person who violates Section 384a of the Penal Code in
29 connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled
30 substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand
31 dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

32 (8) A person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 4571 of
33 the Public Resources Code in connection with the production or
34 cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty
35 of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

36 (9) A person who violates Section 4581 of the Public Resources
37 Code in connection with the production or cultivation of a
38 controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more than
39 ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

1 (10) A person who violates Section 2000 in connection with
2 the production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject
3 to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
4 for each violation.

5 (11) A person who violates Section 2002 in connection with
6 the production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject
7 to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
8 for each violation.

9 (b) (1) In addition to any penalties imposed by any other law,
10 a person found to have violated the code sections described in this
11 subdivision in connection with the production or cultivation of a
12 controlled substance on land that the person owns, leases, or
13 otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner shall
14 be liable for a civil penalty as follows:

15 (A) A person who violates Section 1602 in connection with the
16 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
17 civil penalty of not more than eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for
18 each violation.

19 (B) A person who violates Section 5650 in connection with the
20 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
21 civil penalty of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)
22 for each violation.

23 (C) A person who violates Section 5652 in connection with the
24 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
25 civil penalty of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)
26 for each violation.

27 (D) A person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 374.3 of
28 the Penal Code in connection with the production or cultivation
29 of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more
30 than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each violation.

31 (E) A person who violates paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of
32 Section 374.3 of the Penal Code in connection with the production
33 or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty
34 of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each
35 violation.

36 (F) A person who violates subdivision (b) of Section 374.8 of
37 the Penal Code in connection with the production or cultivation
38 of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more
39 than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each violation.

1 (G) A person who violates Section 384a of the Penal Code in
2 connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled
3 substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand
4 dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

5 (H) A person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 4571 of
6 the Public Resources Code in connection with the production or
7 cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty
8 of not more than eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for each violation.

9 (I) A person who violates Section 4581 of the Public Resources
10 Code in connection with the production or cultivation of a
11 controlled substance is subject to a civil penalty of not more than
12 eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for each violation.

13 (J) A person who violates Section 2000 in connection with the
14 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
15 civil penalty of not more than eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for
16 each violation.

17 (K) A person who violates Section 2002 in connection with the
18 production or cultivation of a controlled substance is subject to a
19 civil penalty of not more than eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for
20 each violation.

21 (2) Each day that a violation of a code section described in this
22 subdivision occurs or continues to occur shall constitute a separate
23 violation.

24 (c) The civil penalty imposed for each separate violation
25 pursuant to this section is in addition to any other civil penalty
26 imposed for another violation of this section, or any violation of
27 any other law.

28 (d) All civil penalties imposed or collected by a court for a
29 separate violation pursuant to this section shall not be considered
30 to be fines or forfeitures, as described in Section 13003, and shall
31 be apportioned in the following manner:

32 (1) Thirty percent shall be distributed to the county in which
33 the violation was committed pursuant to Section 13003. The county
34 board of supervisors shall first use any revenues from those
35 penalties to reimburse the costs incurred by the district attorney
36 or city attorney in investigating and prosecuting the violation.

37 (2) (A) Thirty percent shall be distributed to the investigating
38 agency to be used to reimburse the cost of any investigation directly
39 related to the violations described in this section.

1 (B) If the department receives reimbursement pursuant to this
2 paragraph for activities funded pursuant to subdivision (f) of
3 Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code, the reimbursement
4 funds shall be deposited into the Timber Regulation and Forest
5 Restoration Fund, created by Section 4629.3 of the Public
6 Resources Code, if there is an unpaid balance for a loan authorized
7 by subdivision (f) of Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code.

8 (3) Forty percent shall be deposited into the Timber Regulation
9 and Forest Restoration Fund, created by Section 4629.3 of the
10 Public Resources Code, and used for grants authorized pursuant
11 to Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code that improve forest
12 health by remediating former cannabis growing operations.

13 (e) Civil penalties authorized pursuant to this section may be
14 imposed administratively by the department if all of the following
15 occur:

16 (1) The chief deputy director or law enforcement division
17 assistant chief in charge of cannabis-related enforcement issues a
18 complaint to any person or entity on which an administrative civil
19 penalty may be imposed pursuant to this section. The complaint
20 shall allege the act or failure to act that constitutes a violation, any
21 facts related to natural resources impacts, the provision of law
22 authorizing the civil penalty to be imposed, and the proposed
23 penalty amount.

24 (2) The complaint and order is served by personal notice or
25 certified mail and informs the party served that the party may
26 request a hearing not later than 20 days from the date of service.
27 If a hearing is requested, it shall be scheduled before the director
28 or his or her designee, which designee shall not be the chief deputy
29 or assistant chief issuing the complaint and order. A request for a
30 hearing shall contain a brief statement of the material facts the
31 party claims support his or her contention that no administrative
32 penalty should be imposed or that an administrative penalty of a
33 lesser amount is warranted. A party served with a complaint
34 pursuant to this subdivision waives his or her right to a hearing if
35 a hearing is not requested within 20 days of service of the
36 complaint, in which case the order imposing the administrative
37 penalty shall become final.

38 (3) The director, or his or her designee, shall control the nature
39 and order of hearing proceedings. Hearings shall be informal in
40 nature, and need not be conducted according to the technical rules

1 relating to evidence. The director or his or her designee shall issue
2 a final order within 45 days of the close of the hearing. A copy of
3 the final order shall be served by certified mail upon the party
4 served with the complaint.

5 (4) A party may obtain review of the final order by filing a
6 petition for a writ of mandate with the superior court within 30
7 days of the date of service of the final order. The administrative
8 penalty shall be due and payable to the department within 60 days
9 after the time to seek judicial review has expired, or, where the
10 party did not request a hearing of the order, within 20 days after
11 the order imposing an administrative penalty becomes final.

12 (5) The department may adopt regulations to implement this
13 subdivision.

14 (f) All administrative penalties imposed or collected by the
15 department for a separate violation pursuant to this section shall
16 not be considered to be fines or forfeitures, as described in Section
17 13003, and shall be deposited into the Timber Regulation and
18 Forest Restoration Fund, created by Section 4629.3 of the Public
19 Resources Code, to repay any unpaid balance of a loan authorized
20 by subdivision (f) of Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code.
21 Any remaining funds from administrative penalties collected
22 pursuant to this section shall be apportioned in the following
23 manner:

24 (1) Fifty percent shall be deposited into the Timber Regulation
25 and Forest Restoration Fund for grants authorized pursuant to
26 subdivision (h) of Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code,
27 with priority given to grants that improve forest health by
28 remediating former cannabis growing operations.

29 (2) Fifty percent shall be deposited into the Fish and Game
30 Preservation Fund.

31 (g) Any civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section for the
32 violation of an offense described in paragraph (4), (5), or (6) of
33 subdivision (a) or subparagraph (D), (E), or (F) of paragraph (1)
34 of subdivision (b) for which the person was convicted shall be
35 offset by the amount of any restitution ordered by a criminal court.

36 (h) For purposes of this section, “controlled substance” has the
37 same meaning as defined in Section 11007 of the Health and Safety
38 Code.

39 (i) This section does not apply to any activity in full compliance
40 with the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Chapter

1 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) of Division 8 of the Business
2 and Professions Code).

3 ~~SEC. 32.~~

4 *SEC. 34.* Section 12029 of the Fish and Game Code is amended
5 to read:

6 12029. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
7 following:

8 (1) The environmental impacts associated with cannabis
9 cultivation have increased, and unlawful water diversions for
10 cannabis irrigation have a detrimental effect on fish and wildlife
11 and their habitat, which are held in trust by the state for the benefit
12 of the people of the state.

13 (2) The remediation of existing cannabis cultivation sites is
14 often complex and the permitting of these sites requires greater
15 department staff time and personnel expenditures. The potential
16 for cannabis cultivation sites to significantly impact the state's fish
17 and wildlife resources requires immediate action on the part of the
18 department's lake and streambed alteration permitting staff.

19 (b) In order to address unlawful water diversions and other
20 violations of the Fish and Game Code associated with cannabis
21 cultivation, the department shall establish the watershed
22 enforcement program to facilitate the investigation, enforcement,
23 and prosecution of these offenses.

24 (c) The department, in coordination with the State Water
25 Resources Control Board, shall establish a permanent multiagency
26 task force to address the environmental impacts of cannabis
27 cultivation. The multiagency task force, to the extent feasible and
28 subject to available resources, shall expand its enforcement efforts
29 on a statewide level to ensure the reduction of adverse impacts of
30 cannabis cultivation on fish and wildlife and their habitats
31 throughout the state.

32 (d) In order to facilitate the remediation and permitting of
33 cannabis cultivation sites, the department shall adopt regulations
34 to enhance the fees on medical-cannabis-cultivation-related
35 activities subject to Section 1602 for cannabis cultivation sites that
36 require remediation. The fee schedule established pursuant to this
37 subdivision shall not exceed the fee limits in Section 1609.

38 *SEC. 35.* *Section 52334 of the Food and Agricultural Code is*
39 *amended to read:*

1 52334. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, on and after January
2 1, 2015, a city, county, or district, including a charter city or
3 county, shall not adopt or enforce an ordinance that regulates
4 plants, crops, or seeds without the consent of the secretary. An
5 ordinance enacted before January 1, 2015, shall be considered part
6 of the comprehensive program of the department and shall be
7 enforceable.

8 (b) *An ordinance that regulates cannabis or marijuana as*
9 *defined in subdivision (f) of Section 19300.5 of the Business and*
10 *Professions Code, or medical cannabis or medical marijuana, as*
11 *defined in subdivision (ag) of Section 19300.5 of the Business and*
12 *Professions Code, shall not require the consent of the secretary.*

13 ~~SEC. 33.~~

14 SEC. 36. Section 11352 of the Health and Safety Code is
15 amended to read:

16 11352. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every
17 person who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes,
18 administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this
19 state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import
20 into this state or transport (1) any controlled substance specified
21 in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f)
22 of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of
23 subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b)
24 or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section
25 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III,
26 IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, unless upon the written
27 prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian
28 licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment
29 pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for
30 three, four, or five years.

31 (b) Notwithstanding the penalty provisions of subdivision (a),
32 any person who transports a controlled substances specified in
33 subdivision (a) within this state from one county to another
34 noncontiguous county shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant
35 to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for three, six,
36 or nine years.

37 (c) For purposes of this section, “transports” means to transport
38 for sale.

39 (d) This section does not preclude or limit the prosecution of
40 an individual for aiding and abetting the commission of, or

1 conspiring to commit, or acting as an accessory to, any act
2 prohibited by this section.

3 (e) This section does not apply to commercial cannabis activity
4 engaged in by a person or entity licensed pursuant to the Medical
5 Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing
6 with Section 19300) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions
7 Code) and who is in full compliance with that act and all applicable
8 local ordinances.

9 ~~SEC. 34.~~

10 *SEC. 37.* Section 11362.765 of the Health and Safety Code is
11 amended to read:

12 11362.765. (a) Subject to the requirements of this article, the
13 individuals specified in subdivision (b) shall not be subject, on
14 that sole basis, to criminal liability under Section 11357, 11358,
15 11359, 11360, 11366, 11366.5, or 11570. However, nothing in
16 this section shall authorize the individual to smoke or otherwise
17 consume cannabis unless otherwise authorized by this article, nor
18 shall anything in this section authorize any individual or group to
19 cultivate or distribute cannabis in any manner other than as set
20 forth in this article, the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety
21 Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) of Division
22 8 of the Business and Professions Code), or as described in the
23 Compassionate Use Act of 1996.

24 (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply to all of the following:

25 (1) A qualified patient or a person with an identification card
26 who transports or processes cannabis for his or her own personal
27 medical use.

28 (2) A designated primary caregiver who transports, processes,
29 administers, delivers, or gives away cannabis for medical purposes,
30 in amounts not exceeding those established in subdivision (a) of
31 Section 11362.77, only to the qualified patient of the primary
32 caregiver, or to the person with an identification card who has
33 designated the individual as a primary caregiver.

34 (3) An individual who provides assistance to a qualified patient
35 or a person with an identification card, or his or her designated
36 primary caregiver, in administering medical cannabis to the
37 qualified patient or person or acquiring the skills necessary to
38 cultivate or administer cannabis for medical purposes to the
39 qualified patient or person.

(c) A primary caregiver who receives compensation for actual expenses, including reasonable compensation incurred for services provided to an eligible qualified patient or person with an identification card to enable that person to use cannabis under this article, or for payment for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in providing those services, or both, shall not, on the sole basis of that fact, be subject to prosecution or punishment under Section 11359 or 11360.

~~SEC. 35.~~

SEC. 38. Section 11362.775 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11362.775. (a) Subject to subdivision (b), qualified patients, persons with valid identification cards, and the designated primary caregivers of qualified patients and persons with identification cards, who associate within the State of California in order collectively or cooperatively to cultivate cannabis for medical purposes, shall not solely on the basis of that fact be subject to state criminal sanctions under Section 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11366, 11366.5, or 11570. A collective or cooperative that operates pursuant to this section may operate for profit, not for profit, or any combination thereof.

(b) (1) *It is unlawful to display an advertisement for qualified patients, persons with valid identification cards, and the designated primary caregivers of qualified patients and persons with identification cards, who associate within the state in order collectively or cooperatively to cultivate cannabis for medical purposes, without first verifying a valid Board of Equalization issued seller's permit.*

(2) *A violation of this subdivision is an infraction, punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500).*

(3) *For purposes of this section, "advertisement" means a notice, announcement or information in a public medium, including but not limited to, television, Internet Web site, billboard or printed publication, which promotes a location where medical cannabis is sold or dispensed or service that is involved in the delivery of medical cannabis.*

~~(b)~~

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until one year after the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation posts a notice on its Internet Web site that the licensing authorities have commenced

1 issuing licenses pursuant to the Medical Cannabis Regulation and
2 Safety Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) of
3 Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code), and is repealed
4 upon that date.

5 ~~SEC. 36.~~

6 *SEC. 39.* Section 11362.777 of the Health and Safety Code is
7 amended to read:

8 11362.777. (a) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall
9 establish a Medical Cannabis Cultivation Program to be
10 administered by the secretary and, except as specified in
11 subdivision (c), shall administer this section as it pertains to the
12 cultivation of medical cannabis. For purposes of this section and
13 Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) of Division 8 of
14 the Business and Professions Code, medical cannabis is an
15 agricultural product.

16 (b) (1) A person or entity shall not cultivate medical cannabis
17 without first obtaining both of the following:

18 (A) A license, permit, or other entitlement, specifically
19 permitting cultivation pursuant to these provisions, from the city,
20 county, or city and county in which the cultivation will occur.

21 (B) A state license issued by the department pursuant to this
22 section.

23 (2) A person or entity shall not submit an application for a state
24 license pursuant to this section unless that person or entity has
25 received a license, permit, or other entitlement, specifically
26 permitting cultivation pursuant to these provisions, from the city,
27 county, or city and county in which the cultivation will occur.

28 (3) A person or entity shall not submit an application for a state
29 license pursuant to this section if the proposed cultivation of
30 cannabis will violate the provisions of a local ordinance or
31 regulation, or if medical cannabis is prohibited by the city, county,
32 or city and county in which the cultivation is proposed to occur,
33 either expressly or otherwise under principles of permissive zoning.

34 (c) (1) Except as otherwise specified in this subdivision, and
35 without limiting any other local regulation, a city, county, or city
36 and county, through its current or future land use regulations or
37 ordinance, may issue or deny a permit to cultivate medical cannabis
38 pursuant to this section. A city, county, or city and county may
39 inspect the intended cultivation site for suitability before issuing
40 a permit. After the city, county, or city and county has approved

1 a permit, the applicant shall apply for a state medical cannabis
2 cultivation license from the department. A locally issued cultivation
3 permit shall only become active upon licensing by the department
4 and receiving final local approval. A person shall not cultivate
5 medical cannabis before obtaining both a license or permit from
6 the city, county, or city and county and a state medical cannabis
7 cultivation license from the department.

8 (2) A city, county, or city and county that issues or denies
9 conditional licenses to cultivate medical cannabis pursuant to this
10 section shall notify the department in a manner prescribed by the
11 secretary.

12 (3) A city, county, or city and county's locally issued conditional
13 permit requirements must be at least as stringent as the
14 department's state licensing requirements.

15 (d) (1) The secretary may prescribe, adopt, and enforce
16 regulations relating to the implementation, administration, and
17 enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, applicant
18 requirements, collections, reporting, refunds, and appeals.

19 (2) The secretary may prescribe, adopt, and enforce any
20 emergency regulations as necessary to implement this section. An
21 emergency regulation prescribed, adopted, or enforced pursuant
22 to this section shall be adopted in accordance with Chapter 3.5
23 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title
24 2 of the Government Code, and, for purposes of that chapter,
25 including Section 11349.6 of the Government Code, the adoption
26 of the regulation is an emergency and shall be considered by the
27 Office of Administrative Law as necessary for the immediate
28 preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and general
29 welfare.

30 (3) The secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with
31 a county agricultural commissioner to carry out the provisions of
32 this section, including, but not limited to, administration,
33 investigations, inspections, licensing and assistance pertaining to
34 the cultivation of medical cannabis. Compensation under the
35 cooperative agreement shall be paid from assessments and fees
36 collected and deposited pursuant to this section and shall provide
37 reimbursement to the county agricultural commissioner for
38 associated costs.

39 (e) (1) The department, in consultation with, but not limited
40 to, the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation, the State Water

1 Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife,
2 shall implement a unique identification program for medical
3 cannabis. In implementing the program, the department shall
4 consider issues, including, but not limited to, water use and
5 environmental impacts. In implementing the program, the
6 department shall ensure that:

7 (A) Individual and cumulative effects of water diversion and
8 discharge associated with cultivation do not affect the instream
9 flows needed for fish spawning, migration, and rearing, and the
10 flows needed to maintain natural flow variability.

11 (B) Cultivation will not negatively impact springs, riparian
12 wetlands, and aquatic habitats.

13 (2) The department shall establish a program for the
14 identification of permitted medical cannabis plants at a cultivation
15 site during the cultivation period. The unique identifier shall be
16 attached at the base of each plant. A unique identifier, such as, but
17 not limited to, a zip tie, shall be issued for each medical cannabis
18 plant.

19 (A) Unique identifiers shall only be issued to those persons
20 appropriately licensed by this section.

21 (B) Information associated with the assigned unique identifier
22 and licensee shall be included in the trace and track program
23 specified in Section 19335 of the Business and Professions Code.

24 (C) The department may charge a fee to cover the reasonable
25 costs of issuing the unique identifier and monitoring, tracking, and
26 inspecting each medical cannabis plant.

27 (3) The department shall take adequate steps to establish
28 protections against fraudulent unique identifiers and limit illegal
29 diversion of unique identifiers to unlicensed persons.

30 (f) (1) A city, county, or city and county that issues or denies
31 licenses, permits, or other entitlements to cultivate medical
32 cannabis pursuant to this section shall notify the department in a
33 manner prescribed by the secretary.

34 (2) Unique identifiers and associated identifying information
35 administered by a city, county, or city and county shall adhere to
36 the requirements set by the department and be the equivalent to
37 those administered by the department.

38 (g) This section does not apply to a qualified patient cultivating
39 cannabis pursuant to Section 11362.5 if the area he or she uses to
40 cultivate cannabis does not exceed 100 square feet and he or she

1 cultivates cannabis for his or her personal medical use and does
2 not sell, distribute, donate, or provide cannabis to any other person
3 or entity. This section does not apply to a primary caregiver
4 cultivating cannabis pursuant to Section 11362.5 if the area he or
5 she uses to cultivate cannabis does not exceed 500 square feet and
6 he or she cultivates cannabis exclusively for the personal medical
7 use of no more than five specified qualified patients for whom he
8 or she is the primary caregiver within the meaning of Section
9 11362.7 and does not receive remuneration for these activities,
10 except for compensation provided in full compliance with
11 subdivision (c) of Section 11362.765. For purposes of this section,
12 the area used to cultivate cannabis shall be measured by the
13 aggregate area of vegetative growth of live cannabis plants on the
14 premises. Exemption from the requirements of this section does
15 not limit or prevent a city, county, or city and county from
16 exercising its police authority under Section 7 of Article XI of the
17 California Constitution.

18 ~~SEC. 37.~~

19 *SEC. 40.* Section 11379 of the Health and Safety Code is
20 amended to read:

21 11379. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b)
22 and in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4110) of Chapter 9 of
23 Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person
24 who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes, administers,
25 or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell,
26 furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import into this
27 state or transport any controlled substance which is (1) classified
28 in Schedule III, IV, or V and which is not a narcotic drug, except
29 subdivision (g) of Section 11056, (2) specified in subdivision (d)
30 of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (20), (21),
31 (22), and (23) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11)
32 of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2)
33 or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in
34 subdivision (d) or (e), except paragraph (3) of subdivision (e), or
35 specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f),
36 of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician,
37 dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state,
38 shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of
39 Section 1170 of the Penal Code for a period of two, three, or four
40 years.

1 (b) Notwithstanding the penalty provisions of subdivision (a),
2 any person who transports any controlled substances specified in
3 subdivision (a) within this state from one county to another
4 noncontiguous county shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant
5 to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for three, six,
6 or nine years.

7 (c) For purposes of this section, “transports” means to transport
8 for sale.

9 (d) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude or limit
10 prosecution under an aiding and abetting theory, accessory theory,
11 or a conspiracy theory.

12 (e) This section does not apply to commercial cannabis activity
13 engaged in by a person or entity licensed pursuant to the Medical
14 Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing
15 with Section 19300) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions
16 Code) and who is in full compliance with that act and all applicable
17 local ordinances.

18 *SEC. 41. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant*
19 *to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because*
20 *the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school*
21 *district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or*
22 *infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty*
23 *for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of*
24 *the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within*
25 *the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California*
26 *Constitution.*